

Table 4. Relationship Among Cultural Resource Use Categories, National Register Eligibility, and Preservation/National Register Nomination

Cultural Resource Use Category	National Register Eligibility	Preservation/National Register Nomination	Site Types Generally Included
Scientific Use	Usually Eligible (under Criterion d)	Long-term preservation not critical; medium National Register nomination priority.	Prehistoric: sites with high artifact count and diversity, high complexity, and larger size; Historic: sites with archaeological and historic values, and generally poor structural integrity.
Conservation for Future Use	Always Eligible (generally eligible under Criterion d, a, or c and possibly b for historic sites)	Long-term preservation is required; highest nomination priority.	Prehistoric: sites inherently complex, or rare, or fragile and exhibit exceptional scientific values (e.g. wickiups, deeply stratified deposits, or large quarries) ; Historic: sites inherently complex, or rare, or fragile, generally significant standing structures (stabilization and preservation required).
Traditional Use	May Be Eligible (generally under Criterion a and d, possibly b and c as well)	Long-term preservation is desirable; nomination priority is determined in consultation with the appropriate cultural group(s).	Sites and locations determined in consultation with Tribal Groups. Prehistoric may include: burial locations, vision quest locations, pictographs and petroglyphs, certain tipi ring sites; Historic/Modern: plant gathering locations, areas considered sacred for religious purposes, etc..
Public Use	Usually Eligible (generally criterion a, b, and c, possibly d as well)	Long-term preservation is desirable; high nomination priority.	Prehistoric: High interpretive potential and can insure protection; Historic: High interpretive potential and can insure stabilization and protection, and/or adaptive reuse.
Experimental Use	May Be Eligible (generally under criterion d if at all)	Long-term preservation is not anticipated; low nomination priority.	Prehistoric: lithic scatters of limited artifact density and complexity; Historic: trash scatters, collapsed structures with no integrity or context
Discharge from Management	Not Eligible	Long-term preservation and management are not considerations; nomination is inappropriate.	Prehistoric: isolated finds, surface lithic scatters <50 items; Historic: isolated prospect pits; trash scatters <50 items, sites <50 years old,